



# Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

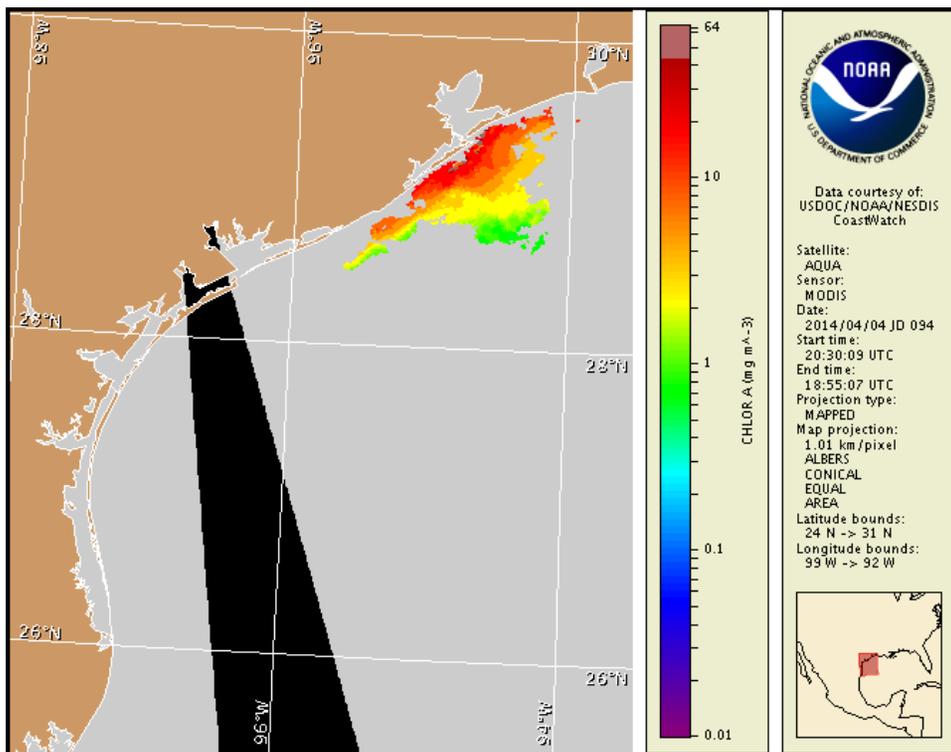
Monday, 07 April 2014

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, March 31, 2014



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from March 28 to April 3: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs\\_bulletin\\_guide.pdf](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf)

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/enviroconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

## Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) along the coast of Texas. No respiratory irritation is expected Monday, April 7 through Monday, April 14.

Check [http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach\\_conditions.html](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html) for recent, local observations.

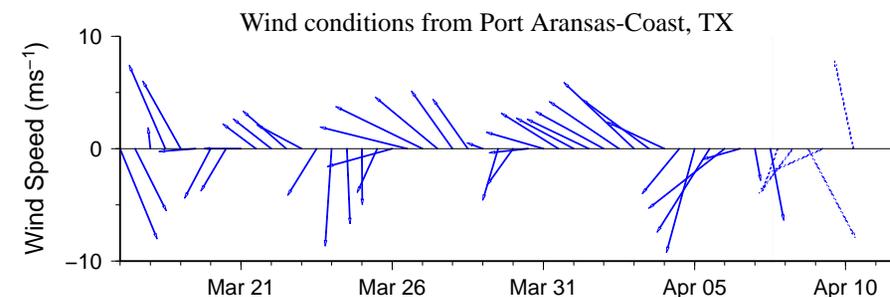
## Analysis

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* along the coast of Texas. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

MODIS Aqua imagery over the past several days has been almost completely obscured by clouds, limiting analysis. In MODIS imagery from 4/4 (shown left) patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to >30  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are visible stretching along- and offshore the Bolivar Peninsula and Galveston Island regions of the Texas coastline. The elevated chlorophyll is most likely not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is probably due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 30 km south from the Port Aransas region from April 6 to 10.

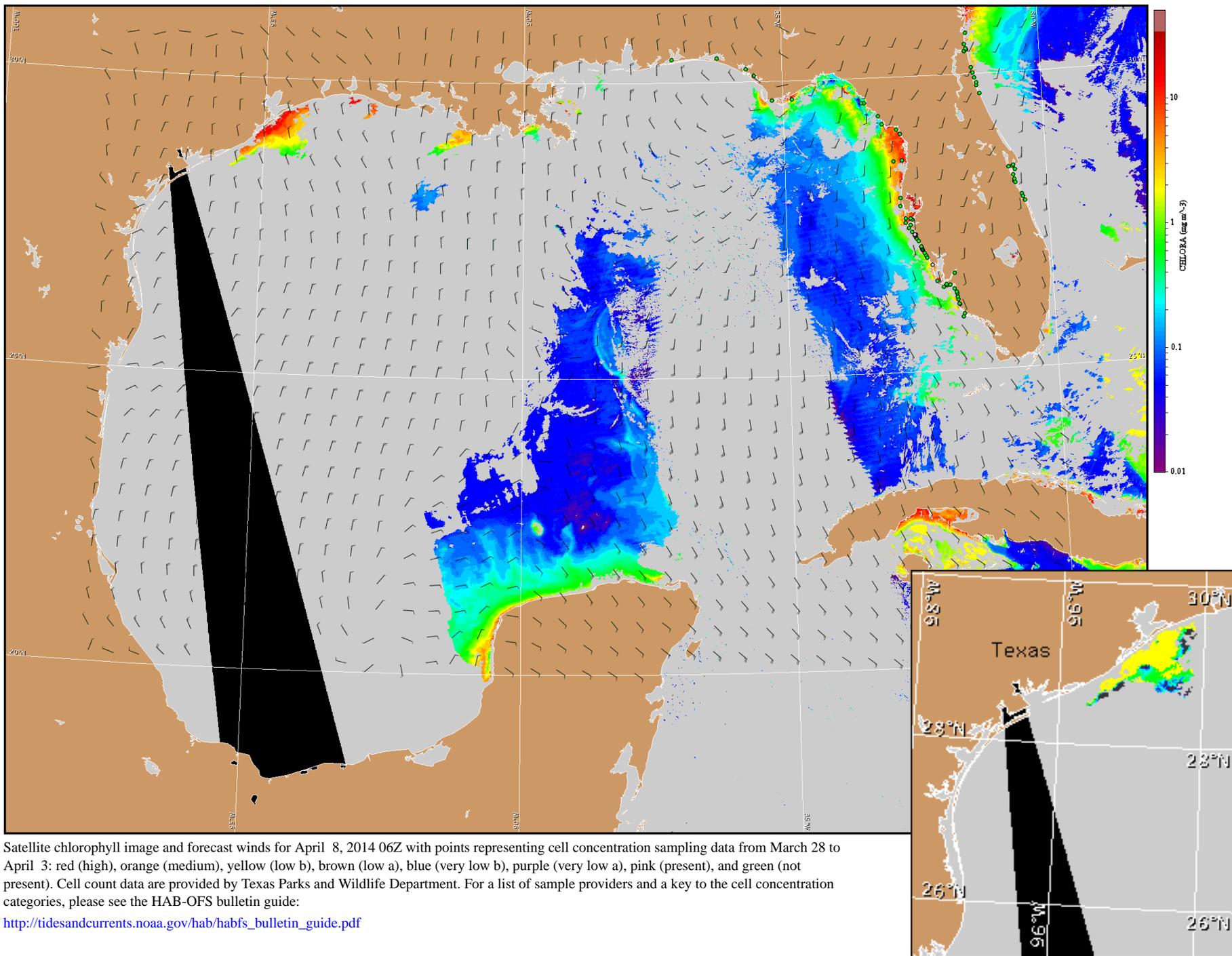
## Derner, Davis



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

## Wind Analysis

**Port Aransas:** North to northeast winds (5-15kn, 3-8m/s) today. Northwest winds (15-20kn, 8-10m/s) Tuesday becoming north to northeast (5-15kn) Tuesday night. East winds (5kn, 3m/s) Wednesday becoming southeast (10-20kn, 5-10m/s) Wednesday afternoon through Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for April 8, 2014 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from March 28 to April 3: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).